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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.08.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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March 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 81 65

March 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 80 73

7617 日九廿月風

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917.

四種語 錄二十二月三英法

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
336 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CHINA'S BREAK WITH GERMANY.

Arrangements for Departure of German Officials:

Shanghai, March 22, 12.30 a.m.
The North China Daily News says the German Minister and Staff, totalling about twenty, will leave Peking on Saturday by train for Shanghai. Special arrangements have been made for the Dutch liner Rembrandt, now en route from Batavia to Hongkong, to touch at Woosung, where the party will board the vessel.

The Rembrandt, after visiting Japanese ports, will land the party at San Francisco, whence the Germans will take train for New York and immediately catch a Dutch liner bound for Rotterdam. Safe conduct is being arranged with all the Powers concerned.

The size of the German party is limited by the accommodation available on the Rembrandt, but it is expected that the next Dutch liner will have more room and will be able to transport the majority of the Consular Staff by the same route.

How the Germans will be Treated.

Shanghai, March 22, 12.30 a.m.

Orders have been issued relative to the treatment of the Germans remaining in China.

The orders provide that merchants, missionaries and others shall continue to have the right of residence in present domicile and to engage in all lawful pursuits. Apparently, however, the Government intends to curtail their extra-territorial privileges, for they are ordered to register with the local officials, and are commanded to obey the laws of the country. They are ordered to deliver up firearms and military equipment, and they will be subject to deportation or imprisonment on their failure to comply with these regulations.

ASHORE ON SADDLE ISLANDS.

Fate of the Russian Steamer "Poltava."

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, March 21.
The Russian steamer Poltava is sinking near the Saddle Island. It is believed that she struck a rock. American warships are leaving to go to her assistance.

Doomed.

Later.

The U.S. Cincinnati announces by wireless that the Poltava struck a rock in the fog. The passengers and crew have been put ashore on the Saddle Islands.

The vessel is doomed.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

Great Public Interest.

London, March 22.

Great public interest was shown in the opening of the Imperial Conference to-day at the Colonial Office, where the members were welcomed by Mr. Long, General Smuts, being in uniform, was easily recognised, and was greeted by the public. He returned their salutes.

A New Era.

London, March 22.

The newspapers hail the opening of the War Cabinet as the beginning of a new era of Imperial relations. The Daily Telegraph says:—We can now assume the existence of a strong public opinion throughout the Empire in favour of a common policy, including defence and the establishment of an Imperial Council, but it is essential to preserve independence in various parts.

The Times says that the great European problems henceforth will be problems for the Dominions as well as Britain. The fancied remoteness of the Dominions is at an end.

The Morning Post says:—Yesterday's War Cabinet is the beginning of a union for mutual defence and a death-blow to the viewpoint of the Conference of 1917—equal treatment for strangers and the Dominions. We must have great tradesmen supported by the Imperial and Overseas Governments, and manufacturers, merchants and producers inspired by the national ideal. The British peoples required the world war in order to interpret the meaning of the value of Empire.

Debates Not to be Published.

London, March 21.

The Imperial Conference sat for two hours. The members from the Dominions welcomed the presence of the Indian delegates. The Conference, which adjourned until March 24, decided that as so many subjects discussed were intimately connected with military operations, nothing should be published.

INTERNMENT OF PRISONERS.

London, March 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the War Cabinet was considering a mutual arrangement for interning in a neutral country prisoners of war who had been longest in captivity.

LICENSED ENEMY TRADING SUGGESTED.

London, March 21.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of the metric system of weights and measures. It also urges that enemy subjects should only be allowed to trade in the United Kingdom after the war by licence.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Views of Enemy Apologists.

London, March 21, 3.10 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the war correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger utters another apology for the retreat. He says the German Command did not intend to leave the enemy the initiative in the Spring, and had therefore tried to create an entirely new situation while sparing the terrible bloodshed which an assault on the enemy's positions would have involved. The retreat had nullified the projected Anglo-French offensive.

The correspondent goes over the spectacle of an "Empire of death" in the zone before the German positions, in which not a solitary object is left.

The German apologists are by no means unanimous regarding the object of the retreat. Many do not agree on the Tannenberg theory, meaning open warfare. They boast that the Germans are occupying entrenched positions surpassing anything hitherto seen.

Germans Fear Reprisals.

London, March 21, 4.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says the Germans are showing a distaste for participating in wholesale burnings, fearing reprisals if the Allies reach the Fatherland. Very few of the prisoners know that wells had been poisoned.

All the wells in the Chaulnes district were poisoned. The rain has quenched many of the configurations. The cross roads to the east of the Somme are yawning craters. The railway track from Peronne to the Marche depot is not badly damaged.

While we must not expect the pace of the advance to long continue, there is evidence that the hustling tactics have forced the enemy to abandon lines which he had prepared for a stand.

"Unknown to the Allies!"

London, March 21, 10.05 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a semi-official Berlin telegram says the German withdrawal creates a completely new situation in the West. It asserts that the retirement was effected unknown to the Allies. Thus Prouse was captured on the night of the 13th but was not occupied by the Allies till the evening of the 17th inst. The telegram adds:—"Everything serviceable to the enemy has been destroyed, though the greatest consideration has been paid to the inhabitants. The operations were carried out like peace march evens. Apart from some men who lost their way in the wide terrain, we have suffered no losses."

Two French Departments Liberated.

London, March 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, an expert commentator, summing up the position, says:—"Our front has been carried in some places more than thirty-five kilometres beyond the positions we occupied on March 15.

We have liberated two French Departments and several thousand square kilometres with insignificant losses, but probably the Allies will very soon encounter large German forces on the famous Hindenburg position.

Our Aviators Praised.

London, March 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, French correspondents on the British front express great admiration at the work of our aviators. They state that the bomb-throwners and the machine-gunned of the Flying Corps, flying low, often daringly attacked cavalry and dispersed infantry concentrations which were driven back, or annihilated many retreating convoys.

French Occupy Ten More Villages.

London, March 21, 4.25 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—"Skirmishes between our cavalry and detachments of the enemy occurred on the road leading from Ham to St. Quentin.

We brilliantly carried last evening the Chateau des Avriennes, in the village of Jassy, to the east of Ham, despite a keen defence by the garrison.

We occupied the general line from Ailette to the south of Chauny, and all the positions reached were solidly organised.

We made considerable progress during the night to the north and north-east of Soissons, on the left and right of the Lys road, and have taken ten new villages.

We penetrated a German trench to the north of Chambrettes farm, on the right bank of the Meuse, which had been previously bombed. We found there numerous enemy dead.

Reprisals for Barbarism Suggested.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the newspapers are most indignant at the German barbarism, especially at the carrying off of girls at Noyon and Wagton, and the destruction of the historic castle at Concy.

It is suggested that the Allies should inform Germany that a German town will be destroyed for every French or Belgian town mined.

IMPERIAL TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

To Be Stationed in Crown Colonies.

London, March 22.

Sir Albert Stanley has announced that the Trade Commissioners in various parts of the Empire will be increased from four to sixteen. Some will be stationed in India and the Crown Colonies, so that the whole Empire will be covered.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE NEW RUSSIA.

An Appeal to the Army.

London, March 21.

A Petrograd message states that the Government has issued an appeal to the Army, stating that interior reorganisation depends upon sure defence against the enemy, and saying the Government counts on the unimpaired solidarity and discipline of the Army to conduct the war to victory.

The Troops Informed.

London, March 22.

According to a message from Petrograd, Reuter's correspondent at the Staff Headquarters states that troops mustered in the public square, whether they had marched with red flags and bands playing the "Marseillaise."

At the request of the Grand Duke Nicholas, General Alexieff read the abdication rescript and exhorted the troops loyally to serve the new Government.

The Tsar's Whereabouts.

London, March 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Tsar is at Mogilev, on the Dnieper, where the Dowager has visited him.

The Dowager has now returned to Kief, from whence she withdrew a little time ago in consequence of her son not heeding her warnings.

When the revolution broke out, the War Minister and General Khabsloff prepared to defend the Winter Palace and placed a strong guard of machine guns in the Palace. The officials unsuccessfully urged the rescission of the order, and finally telephoned the Grand Duke Michael, who, on arrival, requested that the War Minister and General Khabsloff should withdraw the force. These showed signs of obduracy, whereupon Michael, as a Grand Duke and a brother of the Tsar, commanded obedience, and the garrison was evacuated.

Captain's Suspicious Conduct.

London, March 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a cavalry captain tried to interview the Minister of Justice, M. Kerensky. His conduct was suspicious and he was searched. A revolver was found, which he snatched and committed suicide.

Common Statements.

London, March 21.

In the House of Commons, during question time, Mr. Balfour stated that, while in Russia, Lord Milner had not attempted to interfere directly or indirectly with internal politics.

Mr. Bonar Law said:—"So far as we know, there is no reason to fear for the safety of the Tsar and other Russian Royalty."

Some Interesting Events.

London, March 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Duma delegates are visiting the front, the Black Sea Fleet, and also the provinces to explain the significance of events.

It transpires that when Count Protopopoff first learned that an armed mob was approaching his residence, he escaped through the back entrance without telling his own guards. He drove off to a village named Shuvailovo, a few miles from Petrograd, but, in order to put his pursuers off the scent, he suddenly ordered his chauffeur to drive to another suburb, where he took refuge in a doctor's house for two days. Then his brother arrived and persuaded him to surrender.

M. Kerenski, Minister of Justice, announces that the sentences on prisoners who escaped or were released by the mob during the revolution will be halved if they voluntarily surrender.

Further Government Decisions.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Provisional Government has proclaimed a general political amnesty, and has also confirmed the Constitution of Finland. It has also provided for the early convocation of the Finnish Diet.

The Government has increased by two milliard roubles the amount of notes which the State Bank may issue.

The Government and Royalty.

London, March 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Government has ordered that the ex-Tsar and the ex-Tsaritsa be deprived of their liberty and brought to Tarkoe Solo.

General Alexieff has been instructed to place a detachment to guard the ex-Tsar at the disposal of four members of the Duma who have been sent to Moghileff, where the ex-Tsar is at present.

HOME POLITICS.

Peace Candidate Soundly Defeated.

London, March 21.

The bye-election at Stockton-on-Tees resulted as follows:

Mr. Watson (Coalitionist)	... 7,641
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Mr. Backhouse (Peace candidate)	... 598
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Majority	... 7,045
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Peace Meeting Broken Up.

London, March 21.

Mr. Patrick Lawrence, the peace candidate for South Aberdeen, was speaking to an audience of two hundred when the hall was rushed by a crowd of several thousand. Windows were broken, and the police had to be called.

(Continued on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."

THE TURF.

The War National Steeplechase.

London, March 21.

The War National Steeplechase, run at Gatwick, resulted as follows:—

Ballymacad	... 1.
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EXPANDED METAL

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14 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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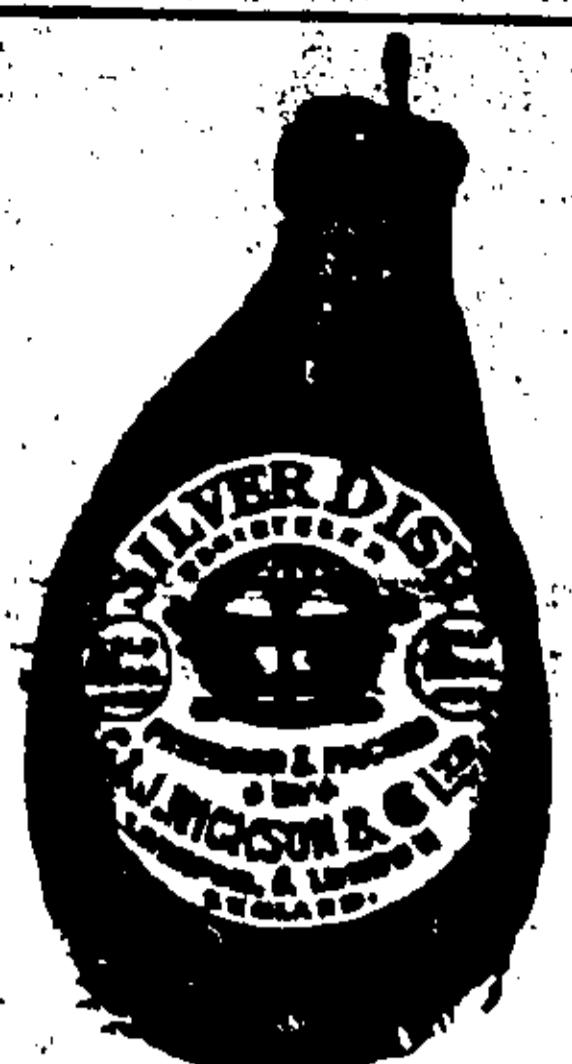
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J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Varied for Comfort, Health, and
Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; private and public, maintained by six lines to Central
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P. O. PEISTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 8:30 P.M. to 11:30 P.M.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply:

Telephone No. 197. Manager. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
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J. WITCHILL, Manager.

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2, and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.
Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy rooms. Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.
For Terms apply.—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

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KOWLOON.
First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.
Apply—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.
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FIRST CLASS AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TOURIST HOTEL.
2 Minutes from the Ferry.
Well furnished rooms can be obtained with or without board. Special rates for families and mercantile marine officers.
Telephone KK. F. H. HALL, Proprietor.

PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.

AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
EVERY comfort. Large and airy rooms, suitable for Married Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.
MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

NEW MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietors and Management. It has been enlarged and thoroughly and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms; excellent service arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Term Moderate. For further information apply to

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THE MANAGER.

We Guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first class quality. Try 1 lb. Tea at 6d. We give you a Sample Cup of Lipton's Tea. Details and full details of every description just give us a trial and you will be more than satisfied.

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on either Kerosene or Gasoline.

Please arrange for a trial run.

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PHONE 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

East Africa.

A message received by the High Commissioner for South Africa from the General Headquarters at Dar es Salaam states that it is proposed to open occupied territory north of the Central Railway (exclusive of the towns situated thereon) to trade on December 1st, subject to local regulations and military restrictions. Permission to trade (which may be withheld without reasons assigned) must be obtained from the Chief Political Officer. The Government will not guarantee railway facilities or house accommodation, nor will passes be granted by military transport. Moreover, firms must open at their own risk, and no compensation will be given in any case for losses incurred.

Famous Cricketer's Death.

The death is reported from Taunton of Mr. E. J. Tyler, the slow-left-handed bowler, who for many years was such a prominent member of the Somerset eleven. Born on the 22nd October, 1866, in Somerset, he obtained official recognition as a first-class county cricketer in 1891, and in conjunction with Messrs. H. T. Hewitt, S. M. J. Woods and L. C. H. Palgrave, Tyler did much to secure the county's promotion. In 1890 he took 126 wickets for rather less than 9t runs each. Naturally, he did not get such good averages when opposed to first class teams, but he bowled with conspicuous success for a considerable time. Against Surrey, at Taunton, in August, 1896, he took all ten wickets in one innings. He was one of the slowest bowlers who ever gained a prominent position.

Siam's Attitude on the Submarine Question.

Says the Hongkong Daily Mail:—A certain number of protests replying to the German notification regarding the submarine campaign have now been received through Reuter's and Havas, and probably a few more will come in later on. But it is to be presumed, however, that there are still several States whose replies will not be heard of, for the simple reason that their interests have not been threatened with such notification. Siam, owing to her geographical position, has not, we gather, been served with such warning, and the Royal Government is consequently presenting a dignified attitude awaiting further development of affairs. But in so far as the submarine campaign involves violations of International Law, Siam, as a member of the Family of Nations and one of the signatories of the Hague Convention, rightly adopts an attitude of protest against such violations.

The China Society.

A tea and entertainment were given to some 130 wounded soldiers on February 1, by the President, His Excellency the Chinese Minister, and other members of the China Society. There were some thirty tables, at which the following hostesses presided:—Lady Jordan, Lady Fremantle, Mrs. Townsend, Lady Hillier, Mrs. Martin, Miss Hall, Lady Pelly, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. McOuse, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Willoughby Meade, Mrs. L. Giles, Mrs. Angier, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Cantlie, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. D'Inanger, Mrs. Wilcockson, Mrs. Cooghsie, Mr. H. D. G. Jones, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Soothill, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Branigan, Mrs. Brown, Miss Dodwell, Lady Cameron, Mrs. A. Little, Miss Haslam, and Mrs. Probst. Amongst others who were present and assisted were Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, Mr. John Jordan, Mr. A. M. Townsend, Mr. Gao, Jamison, Mr. Byron Dawson, Mr. Paul H. King, Dr. Johnston, Mr. Cheang, Mr. J. G. Hall, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. McLean, Mr. D'Inanger, Mr. R. H. Hill, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Michael, Dr. Steele, and Dr. L. G. Green, hon. members. During the meeting, a selection of Chinese songs was given.

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The ARCHIMEDES

2-Cylinder Portable Boat Motor.

2 H.P.

5 H.P.

The "Archimedes" is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable. Swedish make. Perfectly balanced.

2 H.P. MOTOR.

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AT LAST.

The enemy firms which manufacture Nerve Strengthening Food are about to round up under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Now if you want a nerve strengthening food you must buy it from an English firm.

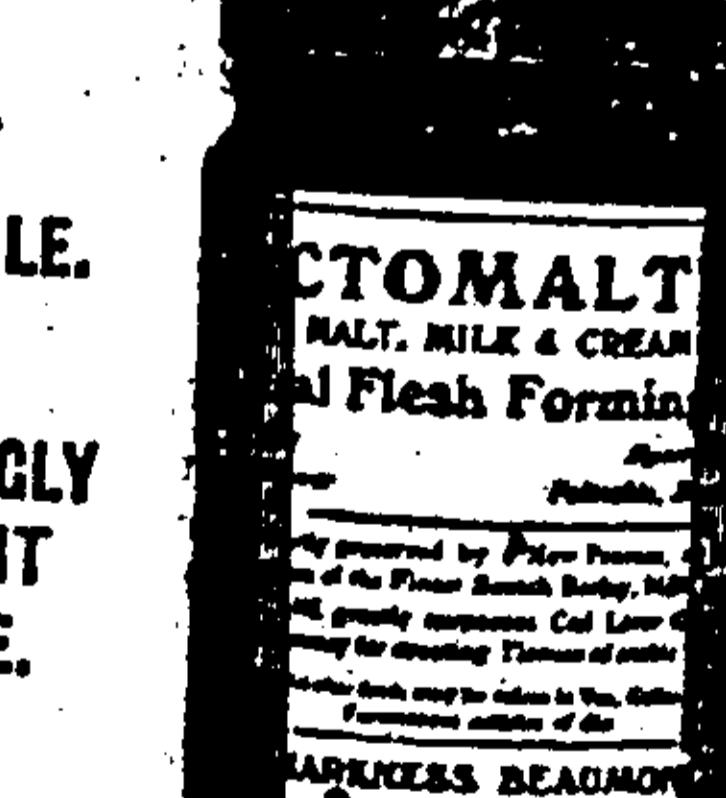
WE SELL SANAPHOS.

AN ENTIRELY BRITISH PRODUCT—prescribed by the highest medical authorities. An ideal summer tonic for reconstructing the worn nerve tissue. We can recommend it. Price 32s per bottle.

LACTOMALTINE.

An ideal flesh-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

Most Digestible.
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SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE

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BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

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NOTICES.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOTICE of a Special Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce immediately after the Annual Meeting to be held on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.

A desire has been expressed that the following resolution shall be put:-

"That Clause 6 of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce should be amended by the insertion of the word "British" between the words "ten" and the word "members" in the first line thereof."

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1917.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes:-

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committees for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

(2) To elect a New Committee.

(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 25th April, 1917, both days INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1917.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY 27th March, 1917, at 12 NOON, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 21st, to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., of New York, to be their Sole Agents for Hongkong, Macao, Kwong Chow Wan and South China, for the sale of Drugs, Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries and kindred goods.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery, before-the-war prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE

NOTICES.

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

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The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICE.

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NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be responsible for any Debts incurred by the Crew of the above vessel.

Hongkong 17th March, 1917.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shambles, Cantons, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE AND THE WAR TAX.

Not long ago His Excellency intimated that it might be necessary to devise a scheme whereby this Colony would make itself responsible for a definite contribution towards meeting the expenses of the war, and already the leading Chinese of Hongkong are taking the preliminary steps in the direction of guaranteeing a sum of a million dollars or more. Happily the day has come when we no longer think of the present conflict's lasting for another two or three years; but, even should this be the case, the Chinese are prepared to find the above amount annually, till peace is declared. That they have not considered the matter before is no fault of theirs, for hitherto there has been no question of Hongkong's raising money for the Imperial Government. That they can contribute without any great difficulty when called upon to do so is obvious, for they form a wealthy community whose combined incomes reach a total that is enormous for so small a place; and the only matter which they have to discuss and to decide is how to raise a specific sum with the least inconvenience to all parties.

Obviously no system that is going to entail a vast amount of account-keeping, collecting etc. will command itself. Neither will any form of income-tax, as was shown by the recent lengthy discussions by the F.M.S. Chinese on the subject. Much of the income of the average Chinese business man does not arise from this colony at all, for, as often as not, he owns property or a business within Chinese territory, and, moreover, he is not always willing (perhaps not always able) to make a complete statement as to his financial affairs. There is, we hear, a movement among certain sections of the Chinese in favour of establishing a house tax; but this, again, would hardly command itself to the community as a whole, and would certainly involve the very stumbling-blocks which one wants to see avoided: register work, minute enquiries and the like. To the Britisher, who has grown up from babyhood to know the meaning of "King's Tax," nothing is simpler, of course: the tenant pays both property tax and inhabited-house dues, and merely deducts the former when paying his March quarter's rent—and the thing is done. But can one imagine this being applied to Hongkong, where a house is sublet to perhaps four dozen tenants? The Chinese, in ninety-nine per cent. of cases, are still very far from having grasped the principle of taxation as it is understood in Britain, and to place an impost on houses is merely to court discontent, and possibly to drive away capital from the Colony.

Considering how very effectual guild organisation has proved among them, the obvious course to pursue in the present case would seem to be for the authorities to leave the gathering of the tax in the hands of the guilds. The Chinese have their own way of going to work, and so far as their actions are legitimate and in no way harmful to the common weal, Britishers have no right to dictate to them as to the means to be employed in a particular case. To our way of thinking, if the chief men among them are left to decide for themselves, they will, without doubt, raise the money required in a systematic manner, without contingent expenses or other trouble—merely by letting it be known that each guild is expected to contribute such and such a sum. There are fifty guilds in Hongkong, at least thirty of which are large and wealthy, and we feel sure that the head of each would willingly make himself responsible for a proper share. Thus the tax will sift through till it reaches even the humblest coolie—and here there is no injustice, for that coolie is probably earning just twice as much in Hongkong as he would earn in Chinese territory. In fact, if the question of injustice arises, it is surely where the foreigner is concerned. If the cost to the foreigner, of fish, vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry or what not is going to rise because the guild members have increased their prices by so much per cent., it will then be time for the Food Committee to ask itself if the lawless Britisher is to be forever robbed by the compradores without redress. But so far as the Chinese population in general is concerned, we greatly doubt if the system of collection by means of the guilds can be bettered.

The Man in China.

Reuters reported last night that bombs had been discovered on three of the ships moored at Shanghai by the Chinese. Only a few days ago, very determined attempts were made by the Chinese on board the gunboat Tsingtao, lying off Whampoa, to blow her up. Had the attempt met with the success desired by the bomb-plotters, the chances are a million to one that loss of life would have resulted, for junks, sampans and Chinese gunboats are continually in the vicinity, and various river boats are frequently passing to and fro. And had the Shanghai Chinese effected their purpose, not only would innocent persons have met their death, but the local shipping might have been seriously impeded. And yet, this morning, the Telegraph correspondent in Shanghai wired, to the effect that "Germans remaining in the country—merchants, missionaries and others—shall continue to have right of residence in their present domicile," etc., etc., subject only to their giving up their arms and registering themselves. This sort of thing will not suit the foreign Powers, and it ought not to suit China. Have the Chinese learned nothing from the terrible outrages in Britain that have arisen through a policy of gentleness towards these ruffians? The German missionaries have a very considerable influence, and are quite capable of stirring up riot and revolution at any moment. They lied to the top of their bent to the Chinese of Hongkong and the New Territory, and they are not likely to diminish their energies in that direction now that China has severed relations with their delectable Fatherland. Internment must come sooner or later; then why does not the Central Government cease its shilly-shallying before the Chinese have time to stir up a revolt, or to bring about anti-foreign demonstrations by their bomb plots etc.? Now is the time for the loyal Chinese of Hongkong to use whatever influence they may possess, to persuade the Central Government to play the game by the Entente and by its own subjects. Manila "News."

According to our imaginative contemporary the Manila Daily Bulletin, despatches from Hongkong state that 135 Britishers employed in various commercial establishments at that port have been called to the colors in the past few days as a result of the enforcement of the provisions of the compulsory service act recently passed by parliament." In addition to its being an interesting study in orthography, this assertion is a ridiculous lie, and we shall watch the Manila papers with interest, in order to see if His Majesty's Consul in Manila has taken up the matter. Of course that gentleman might reasonably object that, if he is to be called upon to correct all the misstatements in the Manila papers, he will need a greatly enlarged staff; and no one will quarrel with his contention. Nevertheless this is a special case, in which the honour of Hongkong's young men is involved; and means should certainly be taken to persuade the veracious publication in question to take away at least the odd hundred from the 135, and to make it known that the men who have left the Colony for the Front not only did so entirely of their free will, but, in certain cases, at a great sacrifice. Generally speaking one can afford to laugh at the amazing performance of American newspaper men; but when one finds a not unscientific paper implying that the Imperial Government has made compulsory service stretch as far as Hongkong, the time for joking is past, for the insinuation suggests one of two things: German influence, or else an inconceivable ignorance of British political affairs. We wonder who the reliable individual was who sent the "despatches from Hongkong." Was it the same gentleman who gave information to some Manila journalists as to a certain British Consul in Indo-China, who gathered together all the Germans in the neighbourhood and gave them a big "forgive and forget" dinner? But even so, how came the Manila editor to print such a story without verifying it?

DAY BY DAY.

THE REMARK OF A FOOL OFTEN DISCOUNTS THE UNSPOKEN THOUGHTS OF A WISE MAN.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4*1/10d.*

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 63rd birthday of Lord Milner.

Final Dividend.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Sun Mengkie Rubber Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 7 per cent., or Ths. 0.35 per share.

Motor Accident.

A Chinese boy has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from slight injuries caused by being knocked down by a motor car at Pokfulam by a car from the New Motor Car Company.

Possession of Opium.

A woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of nine taels of opium. It was stated that the drug was found in the woman's shoes. Defendant said she was in the train and a man gave the stuff to her to sell. A fine of \$60 was imposed. A man was also fined \$40 for possessing four taels of opium drugs.

A Copper Theft.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a number of copper bands, which he attempted to take away from the Tramway Company's premises, where he had been employed for the past five years. It was stated that defendant had the bands concealed under an overcoat. Defendant admitted the charge and was sent to prison for six weeks.

"A Little Bit Off."

Yesterday an Indian constable saw a Chinese climbing up a lamp standard at Wan Chai; he was about to remove the burner. The thief saw the constable and jumped to the ground, but before he could get away he was pounced upon by the Indian. Defendant was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when Inspector Sim said the man was "a little bit off." The case against him was withdrawn.

Victoria Theatre.

There was a very large house at the Victoria Theatre last night, the front row of the circle being occupied by the volunteers for the Front and their friends and the whole space behind the stalls by the men of the Shropshire Regiment, who were there by invitation of the management. It is pleasing to note, by the way, that through the courtesy of Mr. Blake, the Shropshires have now a standing free invitation to the Victoria. The "Julius Caesar" film which was shown is a remarkably good production: one of the finest pieces of spectacular work we have seen in the cinematograph line; and those who have not yet seen it should do so to-night.

A TROUBLE-SOME YOUTH.

A small boy was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing a quantity of clothing from his father, who is employed as a clerk by Messrs. Linstead and Davis. The boy's foster-father said he was the child from the Po Leung Kuk when he was eight years old. For a time he kept him in Canton and then sent him away into the country to a Chinese school. While he was living in the house of a relative, he stole many things. He also stole things from neighbouring houses. The boy had been known to some Manila journalists as to a certain British Consul in Indo-China, who gathered together all the Germans in the neighbourhood and gave them a big "forgive and forget" dinner? But even so, how came the Manila editor to print such a story without verifying it?

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

Enjoyable Sports at Happy Valley.

The annual athletic sports of the students of St. Paul's College were held on the Jockey Club ground at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon and were attended with every success. The afternoon proving gloriously fine there was a large gathering of scholars and parents, and the keenest interest was displayed in the various events, all of which were closely contested for. The programme was a long one, but all the events were got off to time, and the officials deserve every credit for the manner in which the afternoon was arranged.

During the afternoon the band of the 74th Pusjabis rendered a good programme of music under bandmaster Mr. C. W. Christian. The sports were visited by Mrs. Lander, Commodore and Mrs. Sandeman, and Mrs. Lander distributed the prizes at the conclusion of the racing.

The Rev. G. E. S. Updell, headmaster, said that they were all very much obliged to Mrs. Lander for distributing the prizes. They were sorry that the Bishop, who was the Warden of the College, could not attend, because he was visiting up country. Mr. Stewart, who was Home on leave, knew that the sports were taking place, and he was waiting to receive news from the boys, telling him all about them. He was sure that all were glad to see that the boys of the College knew how to win and lose in the proper spirit, and that showed that the boys understood the meaning of good sportsmanship. There were five schools represented there that day, these being St. Paul's College, St. Paul's Junior School, St. Paul's Hostel School, St. Paul's Girls' School, and St. Paul's Aberdeen School, the number of scholars in these being over 800. Mrs. Lander then presented the prizes and cheers were given. The officials were:

Patron, The Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria; President, Rev. G. E. S. Updell; Judges, Messrs. Wei Wing Yuen, Chan Hing Wa, Ho Kwai Chiu, G. Rowan, Chau Wai Yau, Wong Siu Pun, Ip Chor Sang, Tang Wai Chun, Fok Wing Ching, Chiu Yan Kwong; Starters, Messrs. Ho Wing Kin, A. Rowan, Wong Sau Nin, E. G. Stewart; Timekeepers, Messrs. F. M. Mohler, C. Gerken, Chan Man Woon.

The Refreshment and Reception Committee consisted of Messrs. Lam Sing Fan, Ng Ka Kun, Lok Hin Loi, Wong Yam Kwong, Poon Ping Kong, Cheung Sui Fan, Ho Wing Chung, Cheung Wing Lai, Li Kai Hin, Ho Pan Sam, Au Wing Sap, Au Mong Kuen, Chan Woo Man, Lo Lok Hing, Wong Siu Ying, Wong Yee But, Li Kai Fai, Li Kai Wang, Wong Shu Wo, To Wa Pun, Lau Tean Kit, Lai Wing Kin, Cheng Ching Lam, Chan Tak Wa, Chu Kam Sui, Cheng Kui Shing, Ho U Tin and Kwok Cheuk Wa.

The thanks of the Committee are tendered to the following who subscribed to the prize fund.—The Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. Claxton, Miss K. Y. Tsui, Miss F. C. Woo, Mrs. Y. K. Woo, Mrs. See Chin, Revs. H. G. H. Griffith, W. T. Featherstone, E. W. L. Martin, W. W. Rogers, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak; Messrs. C. Gerken, W. J. Carrie, F. E. Rosser, W. H. Ainsworth, A. P. Samy, S. Ismail, F. M. Mohler, Ho Kam Tong, Kwok Shiu Lau, Leong Shiu Kong, Un Hew Fan, P. K. Kwok, Siu Ying Chau, H. S. Wing, Ip Shuen Kam, U. Yuk Chi, Chan Lan Sun, Wong Tai On, Ip Kam Wah, Mok Ying Min, Ma Tsang Cheong, Un Kam Wa, Leong Yan Pu, S. W. Tao, Liu Chung Hin, Choy Cheong, T. L. Kau Sung, Ip Po Lun, Cheung Chung Kau, Chan Hung Kuk, Lam Woo, A. Chinese Friend, Chen Ah Po, Fung Chun Yuen, A. Friend, C. F. Woon, Messrs. Sincere Co., Lane and Crawford and Co., The Wing On Co., A. Tack and Co., Tak Cheong, The Dairy Farm, Hong Kong Cigar Stall, Ho Fun Ki, Luk Hop, Jim Kee, Yew Kee.

The results were as follows:—Long Jump.—1, Chin Kwong Yau; 2, Kwok Ping Kong; 3, Cheung U Sui; Distance 17 feet.

Senior 100 yds.—1, Tsui Wah Fong; 2, Ng Hung Tai; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 11 seconds.

Junior 100 yds.—1, Wong King Yau; 2, Ip Po Lun. Time 11 seconds.

Boys' High Jump.—1, Chin Kwong Yau; 2, Ip Po Lun. Height 4 feet 10 in.

Boys' Long Jump.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Height 4 feet 5 inches.

Boys' 100 m.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 12 seconds.

Boys' 200 m.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 25 seconds.

Boys' 400 m.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 45 seconds.

Boys' 800 m.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 1 minute 15 seconds.

Boys' 1,500 m.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 2 minutes 15 seconds.

Boys' 2 miles.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 7 minutes 15 seconds.

Boys' 4 miles.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 15 minutes 15 seconds.

Boys' 8 miles.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 30 minutes 15 seconds.

Boys' 16 miles.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 1 hour 10 minutes.

Boys' 32 miles.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 2 hours 10 minutes.

Boys' 64 miles.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 4 hours 10 minutes.

Boys' 128 miles.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 8 hours 10 minutes.

Boys' 256 miles.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 16 hours 10 minutes.

Boys' 512 miles.—1, Ip Po Lun; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Ip Po Lun. Time 32 hours 10 minutes.

INDIAN YARN AND SUNDRIES.

Messrs. Setsu and Company's Report.

Messrs. S. D. Setsu and Co., in their report dated March 21, state:—

Cotton:—Market ruled steady; sales nil. Used stock is estimated at about 400 packages. Closing quotations:—\$28 to \$33 per picul.

Indian Yarn:—The continued rise in rates in India, coupled with high prices of raw material, had the effect of strengthening our yarn market, and with short supplies and healthy demand from the interior and consuming districts, prices show a substantial rise of from two to four dollars per bale. During the interval of about ten days (last report being on the 10th inst.) sales were reported of about 2,250 bales of No. 10s, 1,550 bales of No. 12s, 400 bales of No. 16s, and 500 bales of No. 20s; in all about 4,700 bales.

Unsold stock is estimated at about 6,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is estimated at about 10,000 bales.

Sundry Articles:—Nothing fresh to report. In imports sales are reported in almonds at \$25 to \$30 (per picul), Angoor at \$27 (per picul), Bazaar stone at \$180 to \$195 (per catty), cloves at \$160 to \$300 (per picul), gum elianum at \$12 to \$18 (per picul), horns genda at \$1,200 (per picul), Kismis at \$20 to \$28 (per picul), Mavej at \$14 to \$17 (per picul), myrraholams at \$21 to \$33 (per picul), rosa oil at \$70 to \$80 (per picul), safflower at \$25 (per

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Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.


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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1917.

4.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam.	8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
8.00 p.m. Kinshan.	4.00 p.m. Fatsnan.

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SUNDAY, 25th MARCH, 1917.

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S.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on 25th at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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NOTICES.

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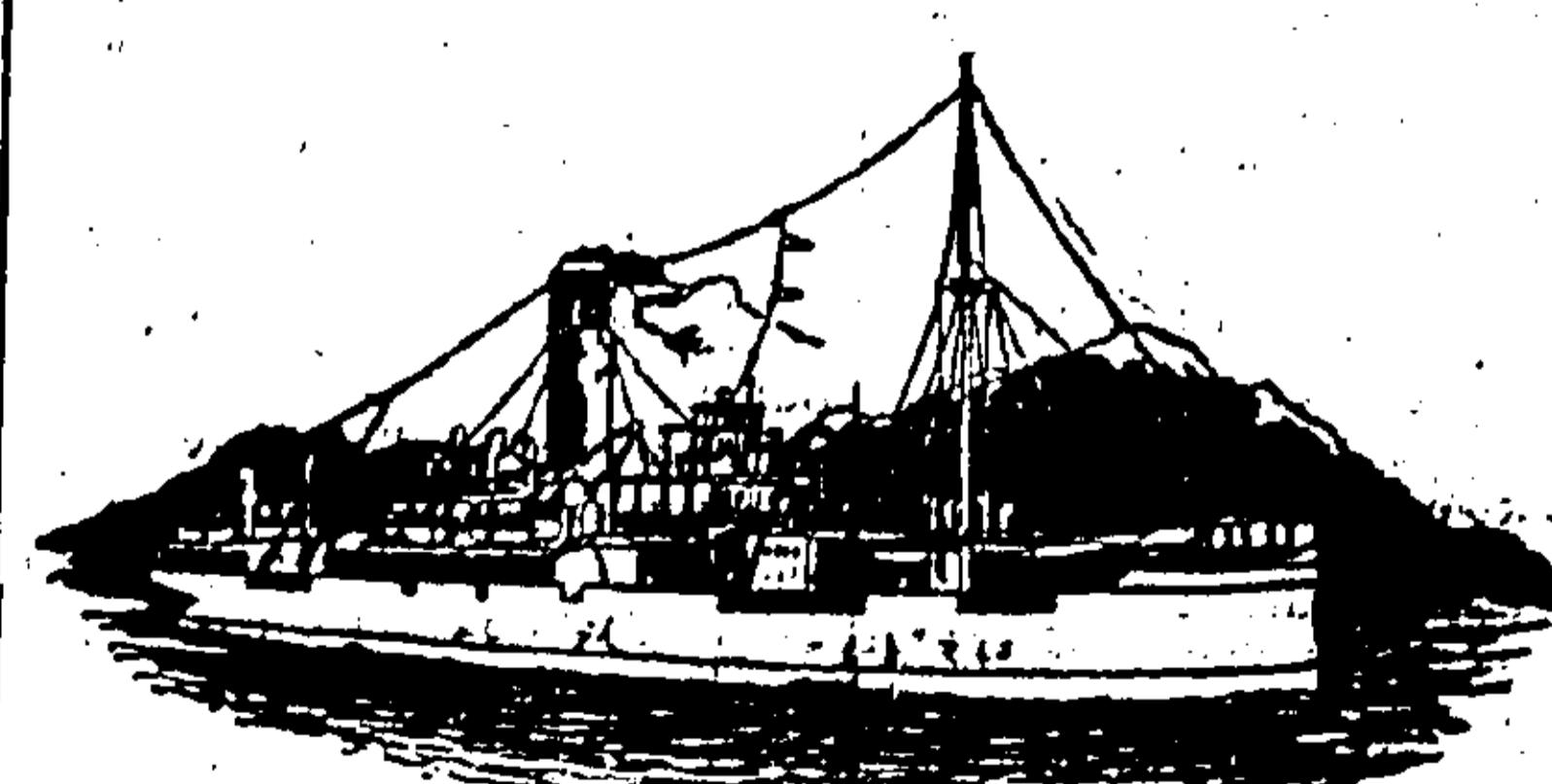
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Victoria B.C. & Japan	Suidzuwa M.	M. Y. K.	28. Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	T. K. K.	2. Apr.	
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	3. Apr.
China	C. M. S. S.	16. Apr.	
Parsia M.	T. K. K.	16. Apr.	
Korea M.	T. M. K.	28. Apr.	
Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1. May.	
Sibera M.	T. K. K.	12. May.	
Uraia	J.C.J. L.	14. May.	
Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	21. May.	
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	23. May.	

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	23. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	13. Mar.
Tientin	Kueichow	B. & S.	24. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mirano M.	N. Y. K.	24. Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	24. Mar.
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	24. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. & Co.	24. Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	25. Mar.
Shanghai, Nagaasaki, Moji,	Yinge sow	B. & S.	25. Mar.
Kobe & Yokkaichi	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	25. Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	6. Mar.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	27. Mar.
Haiiphong	Titaro M.	J. C. J. L.	28. Mar.
Sandsakan	Loksang	J. M. Co.	2. Mar.
Kobe	Mausang	J. M. Co.	29. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tjiliwong	D. L. Co.	29. Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	29. Mar.
Shanghai	Chrysang	J. M. Co.	30. Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	31. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	12. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13. Apr.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday 27th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASOON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 20th March, 1917.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The S.S. CHINA sailed from San Francisco on March 12, 1917, and is due to arrive in Hongkong on or about April 10, 1917.

The P.M.S.S. Co.'s Steamer ECUADOR sailed from Manilla Sunday, the 18th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Tuesday at noon. It is proposed to despatch her on Wednesday next, the 28th inst., at noon, for San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

NUCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Abdulla C. from Rangoon, Ahjoo 152 Queen's Road W. from Calcutta.

Caanindra, from Bangkok, Chongchit c/o Yaute, 274 Winglo St. from Singapore.

Craddick Antilchus, from Shanghai.

Ean Company, from Chefoo.

Empson, Hongkong Hotel, from Christchurch.

Federico, from Panama.

Horrobin, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Kyeping c/o Kengwobong, from Ponang.

Logan Broker, from Manila.

Sumthay, from Semarang.

J. M. Beck, Superintendent, Hongkong, March 15, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Just arrived. Large Shipments of Choice Hams.

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The Largest Modern Department Store in the East.

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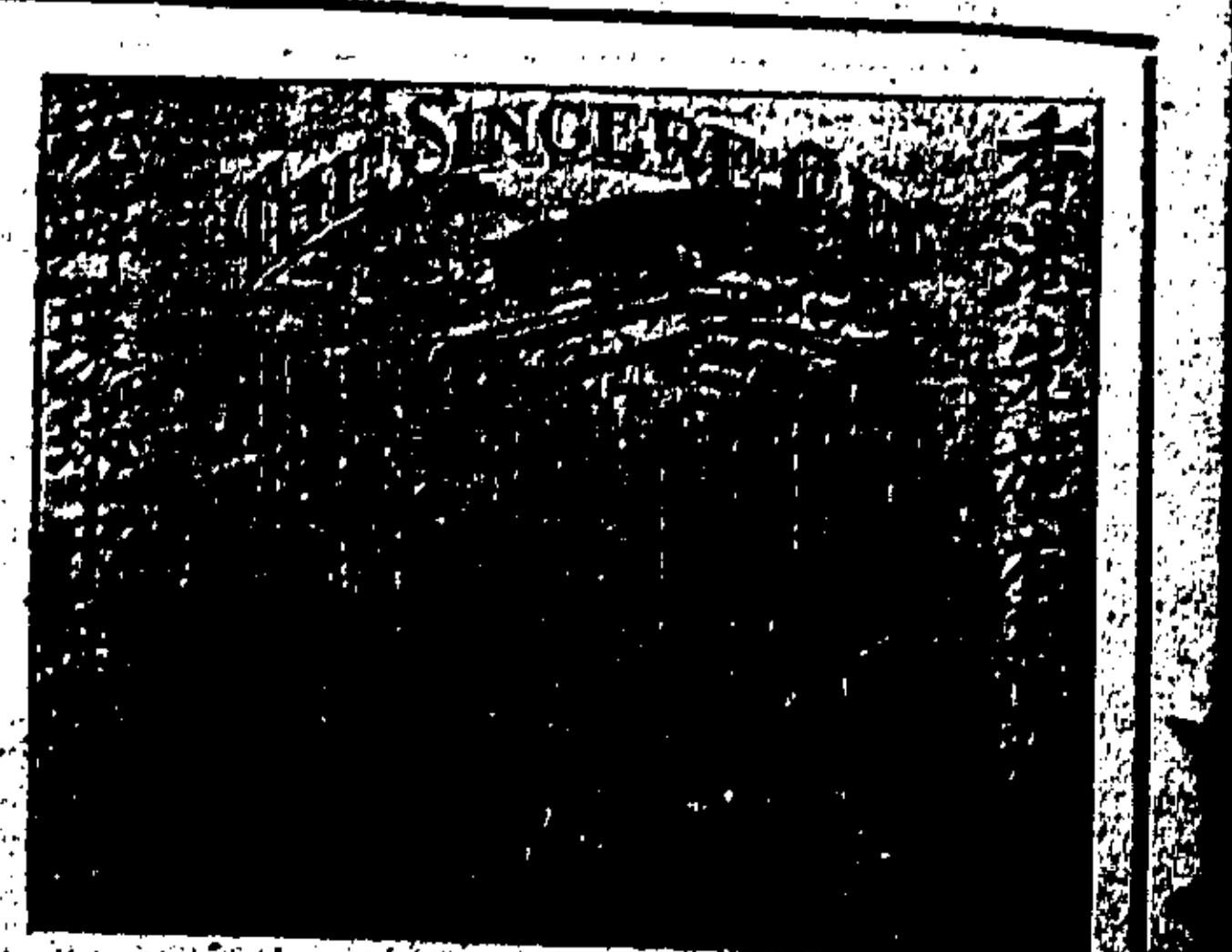
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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

Severe Fighting Near Monastir.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that severe fighting continues to the north of Monastir. The French are pressing with advantage and have captured a dominating height.

Bulgarians Repulse Attacks.

London, March 21.

A Bulgarian communiqué states:—We repulsed new enemy attacks between Lakes Ochrida and Prespa, also to the west of Monastir.

A PATRIOTIC CANADIAN MINISTER.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that M. Pierre Blondin, the Postmaster General, has resigned, having volunteered for overseas service.

He will probably recruit a battalion from among the French at Quebec.

M. Blondin is aged forty-three, and has been a member of the Cabinet for three years.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

Lord Fisher Refuses to Discuss It.

London, March 21.

In the House of Lords, Lord Fisher said:—"When the country is in great jeopardy, it is not the time to tarnish great reputations, to asperse the dead and to discover our supposed weaknesses towards the enemy. I therefore shall not discuss the Dardanelles Report. I shall wait till the end of the war, when all the truth can be made known."

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

His Overthrow Suggested.

London, March 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Berliner Tageblatt* states that at a secret meeting at Munich of the National Committee for the speedy defeat of England, measures for the overthrow of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg were discussed.

RUSSIAN PURSUIT OF THE TURKS.

London, March 21.

A Russian official wireless message states:—In the direction of Sakkiz we are pursuing the Turks. We have entered Turkish territory. There is great reconnoitring activity on the west front.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN FRANCE.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that summer-time will begin on March 24 and will end on October 10.

MONASTIR BOMBARED BY GAS SHELLS.

Old Men, Women and Children Killed.

London, March 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Corfu, a telegram from Salonica says that as a result of the Bulgarian bombardment of Monastir by gas shells, on the 17th inst., eighty-one old men, women and children were killed while sixty-one persons were gassed and are not expected to recover.

AMERICANS SPEAK OUT.

Entry Into the War Advocated.

London, March 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, at a meeting of the Union League Club, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Root, Mr. Hughes and other prominent men urged the entry of the United States into the war.

Mr. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, urges that Congress should immediately legislate enabling the Government to lend its credit to the Entente. It is suggested that a credit of a billion dollars is a simple obligation to Britain and France.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE PENDING.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that four hundred iron firms at Victoria, employing thirteen thousand people, will close on March 28, owing to a strike of iron moulder.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE TSAR'S AbdICATION.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd sends General Ruzsky's historic story of the Tsar's abdication. His Majesty arrived at Pskoff on the evening of the 14th and was told by General Ruzsky at 2 a.m. on the 15th that it had been decided to grant responsible government. A manifesto to this effect lay on the table. An hour later General Ruzsky had a lengthy interview by telegraph with M. Rodzianko, who said the Tsar must abdicate. General Ruzsky meantime received from the Grand Duke Nicholas and leading commanders messages advising a similar course. He conveyed the instructions to the Tsar and urged his acceptance in the interests of Russia and victory over the enemy. The Tsar declared his readiness, but requested the presence of M. Rodzianko, who wired that he was unable to leave Petrograd. During the afternoon the Tsar summoned General Ruzsky and handed him the telegram of abdication for transmission to Petrograd. General Ruzsky delayed despatching the telegram in consequence of learning of the impending arrival of one of the new ministers, a Conservative Deputy, for whom the Tsar appeared hopeful of a change in the ministry. Envoys arrived at 10 at night and reported events. The Tsar was most impressed by the defection of his bodyguard and then stated that he intended to abdicate in favour of the Grand Duke Michael. He drafted this new document and there was ten minutes of tense silence while the typewritten abdication was being prepared. The Tsar signed and Baron Friedericks counter-signed; and half an hour later the Tsar's train left for Headquarters. The abdication was closely typed on a telegraph form.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

A German Comment.

Amsterdam, March 21.

The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" admits that the Russian revolution strengthens the Entente's war aims and particularly reinforces the Russo-French alliance. The paper regards apprehensively the springing up of a great democratic state on the eastern frontier.

Proposed Raising of "Liberty Loan."

Petrograd, March 20.

Lieut-General Korniloff, the new Commander of the Troops in Petrograd, has issued a manifesto appealing for national unity and trusty support for the fighters.

The council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates want the revolution victims buried in the Winter Palace square, which was the scene of the most awful occurrences of that bloody Sunday.

The Black Sea fleet has adhered to the new regime. The former Minister of Finance, M. Bark, has been released. It is proposed to raise a "Liberty Loan."

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Enemy Still on the Run.

London, March 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Despite the less favourable weather considerable progress has been made on the greater part of the front of our advance southward of Arras, and further fourteen villages have been cleared of the enemy. We have now passed the general line: Canisy, Estree-en-Chaussee, Nuris, Veli and St. Leger.

We drove off a counter-attack southward of Arras and raided north-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast, bringing back prisoners.

Our aeroplanes bombed with good results an important ammunition depot. During the airights a German machine was brought down in flames and two others were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

The French Pursuit.

London, March 21.

A French communiqué says:—Between the Somme and the Aisne our troops made great progress, proceeding to occupy the reconquered zone our cavalry north of the Somme advanced as far as the outskirts of Mouy, seven kilometers from St. Quentin, where they gave chase to an enemy cavalry patrol. North-east of Chambry our infantry occupied Longueau and crossed the St. Quentin canal. Some heavy skirmishes with enemy detachments terminated to our advantage.

During a pursuit of several days our losses on the whole front are insignificant. Everywhere is found evidence of systematic vandalism, mostly without military object.

The aviators report that the historic ruins of a castle in the country were destroyed by an explosion.

The Germans when evacuating Royon forcibly carried off fifty girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five.

Pro-German Admission.

Berne, March 20.

The significant admission is made by the pro-German newspaper "Der Bund" that the retreat of the Germans spells the abandonment of the policy of pledges on the war map. The Germans have been forced to retreat in order to effect a re-concentration in the rear and gain greater freedom of movement.

German Soldiers Demoralised.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports: There was no trouble crossing the Somme, although the main bridges were destroyed and the lesser ones damaged. Our patrols are now far east of the river and the cavalry well forward. Many small parties of Jaegers have been encountered, chiefly reconnoitring and galloping off, these attempting in one case to cut off one of our infantry detachments, but an aviator bombed and killed three and scattered the remainder. Prisoners recently captured unanimously state that the movement is having a demoralising effect on the soldiers who do not believe the officers' explanations.

CABINET CONFERENCE.

London, March 20.

It is officially stated that Mr. Walter Long attended the Cabinet Conference as a member of the War Cabinet and spoke on behalf of the Crown Colonies.

BRITISH POTATO SHORTAGE.

London, March 20.

A Press Bureau notification states that Lord Devonport announces a shortage of potatoes. There will be no further supplies for three months. He urges the well-to-do to abstain, leaving the available supplies for the poorer classes, to whom they are necessary.

AMERICAN CREW DROWNED.

London, March 20.

Fifteen of the crew of the American steamer Vigilancia, including seven Americans, were drowned. The ship, which was flying the American flag and the charge, had her name printed on both sides. She was torpedoed without warning on Friday morning, two torpedoes being fired at her. The first missed, but the second struck her starboard side and she sank in ten minutes. Twenty-five men were accidentally thrown into the sea as the boats were being lowered. Ten were picked up, but the others were lost owing to the swell. The boats reached land at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. One of the crew was paralysed by exposure.

FEARED RISING IN TURKEY.

London, March 20.

According to information from Turkey, an irade for the general mobilisation of the male population was prepared months ago, but the Government did not dare to publish it, fearing a rising. In view of the fall of Beograd the Sheik-ul-Islam has declared a holy war and the Government has issued an irade taking every precaution against the rising.

HIGH HONOURS.

London, March 21.

The order of Knight of the Thistle has been conferred on the Duke of Connaught and a Peerage of England on Viscount Valentine.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

Washington, March 21.

A United States note to President Carranza of Mexico has been published declining a proposal of neutral action with a view to forcing European peace by cutting off exports to belligerents.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE CHASERS.

Washington, March 21.

The Navy Department has ordered two hundred small submarine chasers each from the Navy Yard and private firms.

DUTCH TROUBLE.

Amsterdam, March 21.

There was a disturbance at Rotterdam after the weekly meeting of the Revolutionary Socialists. The Police charged the crowd with drawn swords.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

Shanghai, March 20.

Bombs have been discovered on three of the seized German ships and it is believed that it was the intention to sink the vessels in the fairway.

THE DARDANELLES EXPLANATION.

London, March 21.

In the House of Commons, Sir Mark Sykes declared that the Dardanelles operations besides immobilising more than 300,000 Turks saved the Russians in the Caucasus, prevented the Turks from overrunning Persia and opening the road to India. There was, he said, no doubt the operations were worth the blood and treasure spent on them and the Commission's declaration on that point should not have been made without a far fuller investigation. He thought a continuance of the sittings of the Commission were useless. (Loud cheers). Sir Mark emphasized that the Anzacs and others who died at Gallipoli shed their blood perhaps to greater advantage than they could have done in any other theatre of war.

Mr. Churchill explained the Admiralty standpoint. In regard to the decision to attack the Dardanelles he declared that he was not endeavouring to relieve himself of responsibility or to transfer it to the War Council naval experts. After arguing that Admiral Lord Fisher, as First Sea Lord, did not exercise his right not to use the fleet at the Dardanelles, Mr. Churchill proceeded with a strong defence of the operations and quoted facts refuting the Commission's references to the heavy loss of blood and treasure. On the contrary the advantages of the attack made themselves invaluable in many spheres of operations, including the active adhesion of Italy to the Allies. Mr. Churchill referred at length regrettably to the abandonment of the operations when they were apparently on the eve of success and pointed out that this was due to the discouragement suffered from many most influential quarters which had a hampering effect.

Mr. Churchill concluded: "The commission may condemn the men who tried to force the Dardanelles but your children will keep their condemnation for all those who did not offer their aid." Mr. Clyde, one of the Commissioners, said that beyond the complaints of those who criticised, the only complaint was the non-publication of the evidence with the report.

RELIGION AND "KULTUR."

CHINA'S ARMY.

Reorganisation of Troops.

After consulting with the Vice President and other important military officers, the Government has made the following decisions in connection with the disbandment and reorganisation of the troops in Kwangtung, Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow.

(1) In Kwangtung there shall be an army of 38,000, viz. two Army Divisions of regular troops of 21,000, two Mixed Brigades of 11,000, and twelve Battalions of Precautionary and Patrolling troops 6,000 strong.

(2) In Szechuan there shall be 29,000 troops, viz. one Army Division of regular troops of 10,000, three Mixed Brigades of 10,500 (including one brigade of Kweichow troops), and one independent regiment of 3,000 strong.

(3) In Yunnan there shall be 25,000 troops, viz. two Army Divisions of regular troops of 20,000, and ten Battalions of Precautionary troops 5,000 strong.

(4) In Kweichow there shall be 18,000 troops, viz. one Army Division of 10,000, one Mixed Brigade of 5,000, and five Battalions of Precautionary troops of 3,500 strong. The expenditure will be decided when the Military Conference is called.

I should like to say here what great importance attaches to the missions, not only for the propagation of Christianity in the sense of Our Lord and Saviour, but also for our whole practical colonial policy. The conversion of natives from heathen customs and excesses of superstition, and their education for Christianity and Kultur—that is the only way by which native races can be permanently and securely made into useful members of the human community of Kultur. The natives are our most valuable capital in the colonies. Anybody who helps them on by the proclamation of the Divine message and by the works of Christian charity is serving, not only Our Lord and Saviour, but also the State idea and the Fatherland.

Dr. Solt went on to declare that Germany will recover her colonies. He said:—

We have not lost our colonies. Their occupation by the enemy does not mean their final loss. Although our enemies may have the intention of creating their own colonial Empires, or to keep our colonies as pledges for the recovery of their territories, they have taken from us, and done so in the least

terrible fact that the fate of the colonies will be sealed at the European conclusion of peace.

The fate of our colonies is entrusted to our Army and our Navy, and so we will not doubt about the decision. We shall get our colonies back, and I should like to give a share of my confidence to those who have confidence in me.

After the fact that the fate of the colonies will be sealed at the European conclusion of peace, the fate of our colonies is entrusted to our Army and our Navy, and so we will not doubt about the decision. We shall get our colonies back, and I should like to give a share of my confidence to those who have confidence in me.

THE SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	ss. 8	880.00
Indos (Def.)	ss. 8	127.80
Steamboats.	ss. 8	18.60
Chins Sugars.	ss. 8	129.00

MORE GERMAN ALLEGATIONS.

Alleged Misuse of Hospital Ships.

Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—According to the *Cologne Gazette*, the following memorandum was handed by the German Government to the United States and Spanish Ambassadors in Berlin for delivery to the British and French Governments:

"For a considerable time past the enemy Governments, especially the British, have used their hospital ships not only for rendering assistance to wounded, sick, and shipwrecked, but for military purposes, thereby violating The Hague Convention. Concerning the application of the Geneva Convention on War at Sea, suspicion had already been aroused by the fact that the British Government during the Gallipoli campaign had notified to the Governments of the Quadruple Alliance a disproportionately large number of vessels as hospital ships, which could not possibly have been meant to serve exclusively for the transport and nursing of wounded and sick."

Thus in 1915 alone not less than 59 vessels were notified by the British Government to be hospital ships after you had since the outbreak of war already given notice that forty other vessels were hospital ships. After the victorious termination of the Gallipoli campaign the Turkish Government notified neutral Powers in a Note of protest that British commanders had used hospital ships which were in the Eastern Mediterranean for transporting back troops and military stores. To this must be added the fact that the British Government, contrary to usual custom, did not equip certain ships once and for all as hospital ships and use them as such for the duration of the war, but repeatedly placed a vessel on the list of hospital ships and shortly afterwards struck her off the lists so that the German Government was hardly able to send corresponding information to its naval forces. Thus, for instance, the steamer Copenhagen, which was employed by the British Government as transport, was notified in a verbal Note by the United States Embassy in Berlin, on Oct. 14th, 1914, to be a hospital ship, while on February 6, 1915, she was again declared to be struck off the list, in order to be replaced once more on the list on January 1, 1916, and again to be struck off on March 4, 1916.

This procedure clearly produced the impression that it was intended to create uncertainty and confusion regarding the character of the vessels thus employed by permitting the peaceful or war-like character of vessels to be emphasised according to requirement. Moreover in 1915 numerous trustworthy reports reached the German Government that British hospital ships in the Channel, which had to embark at French ports and bring to English ports wounded men of the British Army fighting on Franco-Belgian soil, were laden in a strikingly heavy manner on their journey from England to France, while on their return journey they were of normal draught. From this circumstance various observers, especially sea captains, concluded that the vessels were misusing the Red Cross in their passage to France, being used as munition transports on the outward journey. This surmise was later confirmed by a number of unexceptionable witnesses—English soldiers often admitted that hospital ships were thus employed, and a French sergeant held a German prisoner that he clearly observed how munitions were carried during the night to the hospital ship *La France* in numerous motor cars while she was lying in Marseilles Harbour. British sailors, according to the declaration on oath of a trustworthy neutral, said that the prospect of recruitment to France by the English was often carried out in hospital ships. Finally, there are available declarations on oath by eye-witnesses who were spectators as to how munitions were loaded on board hospital ships.

Insulting Tommy.

Col. Lord Burgh, commanding the 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (about three times the strength of an ordinary battalion), is indignant with the Aberdeen teetotal cranks for their audacity in circulating their pernicious and misleading literature amongst his men—professing to give the number of those in uniform "observed" to enter in public houses. Says Lord Burgh: "A case of drunkenness occurs perhaps three times in a month—sometimes not that; it is the most sober battalion in the world and," adds his Lordship, with just wrath, "prohibition is required for the people who have the impudence to circulate such a pamphlet. You may make such use of this letter as you see fit." Hence this paragraph—John Ball.

The most grievous violation of the Hague Convention, however,

lies in the fact that the British and French Governments in numerous cases have allowed their troops to be transported by hospital ships. Moreover, on various occasions the arming of such ships has been established. The report of the informants and witnesses mentioned in the annex form only a small part of the material before the German Government. Of these persons a number could not be mentioned by name because they are directly or indirectly within the enemy's power, and therefore any mention of their names would expose them to heavy reprisals.

In any case, as far as the German Government is concerned, it entertains no doubt that enemy Governments have continually and most grossly violated by their behaviour the Hague Convention. The German Government would be justified, in view of the breach of truce by the enemy, in renouncing the agreement in its entirety, but on the grounds of humanity it will still refrain from such a course. On the other hand, it can no longer permit the British Government, under the hypocritical cover of the Red Cross, to send without danger to the transport, troops and munitions to the main theatre of war. It therefore declares that henceforth it will tolerate no enemy hospital ship in the sea area between lines drawn between Flamborough Head and Terzeloh, lying on the one side, and Ushant and Land's End on the other. If after a suitable period of grace enemy hospital ships are still encountered in this area, they will be regarded as belligerents and attacked out of hand. The German Government considers that it can proceed to this measure all the sooner as the route from the west and south of France to the west of England remains free for enemy hospital ships, and therefore the transport of wounded English to their homes can proceed as formerly unhindered.

A British Reply.

London, February 1.—The secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:

In a German wireless press message, circulated to-day, the allegations are repeated, only in fuller detail, that it is the practice of the British Government to abuse the immunity hitherto accorded to hospital ships, and to employ them for the conveyance of troops and their equipment.

The message includes a particular reference to the hospital ship Britannic, which is said to have carried 2,500 British soldiers who were not invalids, on the sword testimony of an Austrian singer named Albert Messany, who, on the outbreak of war, had been interned in Malta, and had returned to England in November 1916, on board the Canadian Government it is pointed out that the Ross rifle was the only arm they were at that time equipped to produce in Canada. It is added: "We believe it to be efficient if properly handled, but are content to abide by the Commander-in-Chief's judgment after thorough investigation and adequate tests."

Following receipt of a further letter from Sir Douglas Haig the War Office notified the High Commissioner for Canada that they proposed to exchange the rifles of the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions for the Lee-Enfield pattern, and steps would be taken forthwith to carry out the exchange. The latter adds:—

"I am to say that in the circumstances the Army Council hope to be able to utilise the Ross rifles released by the troops in France, and also those now in possession of the Canadian troops in England, for other purposes connected with the war, but they would be glad if steps could be taken to stop any more rifles of this pattern being brought to England, it being understood that the Army Council would thereby make themselves responsible for supplying the necessary rifles to the troops from Canada on arrival in England, and they see no reason to doubt their being able to do this."

I am commanded to add that, should the Canadian Government be disposed of undertaking the manufacture of a rifle of different pattern than the Ross, and suitable for use during the present war, and wish for the Army Council's opinion on this subject, it is thought that a rifle made to the same pattern as that now being

THE ROSS RIFLE.

Government Reasons for Its Rejection.

Correspondence relating to the (Canadian) Ross rifle is given in a White Paper published on January 30, from which it appears that the War Office decided last July to exchange the rifles of the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions for the Lee-Enfield pattern, and asked the Canadian Government not to allow any more of the Ross pattern to be brought to England.

In a letter dated from General Headquarters last June, Lord French tells how, on hearing that there was a growing want of confidence in this rifle, and that the infantry of the Canadian Division were taking every opportunity of exchanging their rifles for those of the Lee-Enfield pattern from casualties on the battlefield, he gave instructions for the rifle to be tested by a small committee.

The proceedings of this committee were laid before him on the eve of a serious offensive operation in which the Canadian Division was to take part, and he was at the same time informed that over 3,000, or more than one-third, of the infantry of this division had already succeeded in rearming themselves with the Lee-Enfield rifle without any authority having been given for them to do so.

Looking to the unanimous opinion of his committee that the Ross rifle could not be relied upon to work smoothly and efficiently in rapid fire with any ammunition other than that of Canadian manufacture, Lord French did not feel justified in sending the division into battle with the Ross rifle, and ordered the rearming of the infantry of the division with the Lee-Enfield rifle, which was carried out before they went into action. He suggested that the Army Council should send out qualified experts to make the necessary tests under service conditions.

Sir Douglas Haig wrote on May 28 from France to the War Office, stating that after extensive inquiries he had satisfied himself that:—

"As a Service rifle, the Ross is less trustworthy than the Lee-Enfield, and that the majority of the men armed with the Ross rifle have not the confidence in it that it is essential they should possess. The inquiry on which these conclusions are based was the outcome of an urgent application from a battalion of the 3rd Canadian Division for rearmament with the short Lee-Enfield rifle, in consequence of a high percentage of jams experienced with their Ross rifles during a hostile attack on May 1."

In a telegram from the Canadian Government it is pointed out that the Ross rifle was the only arm they were at that time equipped to produce in Canada.

The whole message is a tissue of falsehood, and the only true statement is, it was attributed to the fact that he was brought home in the Britannic, as he was an invalid at the time, and repatriated for this very reason. As may be expected the German Press messages at this moment are filled with false statements of this kind in order to manufacture a pretext for the latest methods of warfare announced by Germany. It cannot too emphatically be restated that on no occasion, since the beginning of the war, have any but invalids and hospital staff been embarked on board any of H. M. hospital ships.

WILL AMERICA TAKE JAPAN'S SILK GOODS?

The recent regulations enacted in England, which prohibit the importation of a long list of goods of various sorts, is a serious blow to Japan, especially as silk goods are included. The ban on habatai will cut down a part of the export trade from Japan to America as a large proportion of the goods shipped to the United States are for re-export to England. With the outward movement of these goods stopped, a serious situation will be the result.

The Fukui products alone, says the *Japan Times*, contribute about 65 per cent. of the whole export to the English markets. The daily output of the Fukui mills is estimated at 2,000 pieces and if new fields cannot be obtained it may bring about a standstill incurring a loss to the manufacturers and the workers. Even if a limited export to England can be obtained, still the necessity of getting licenses from the Board of Trade for each shipment will create trouble; therefore, says the Tokyo paper, it remains for Japan to look to the United States as its premier customer.

produced in America for the British Army would probably be the best one to adopt. This rifle is on the lines of the Lee-Enfield, Mark III, but has had embodied in it many improvements which have been arrived at in connection with a new pattern rifle which the Army Council were about to adopt just before the outbreak of the war.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

Banks b. & sa. \$680

Cantons n. 370

Unions n. t. 100

Yangtze n. ex 73 285

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$155

H. K. Fires b. \$352

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. \$107

Steamboats a. \$184

Indos (Def.) a. \$197

Indos (Pref.) n. \$413

Shells n. 105

Ferries n. \$33

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. \$129

Malabous n. \$33

MINING.

Kallans n. 36-

Langkats n. t. 181

Raubz s. \$2.35

Troonhs a. 30-

Urais n. 28-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves sa. & s. \$314

Kowloon Docks b. \$127

Shai Docks n. t. 87

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$88

H. K. Hotels n. \$102

Land Invest. b. \$94

H'phrey's Est. b. & sa. \$6.25

K'loon Lands n. \$38

Shai Lands n. t. 86

West Points b. \$70

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 150

Kung Yiks n. t. 131

Shai Cottons s. t. 129

Yangtszeapoos b. t. 41

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$8

China Light & P. b. \$7.70

Providents s. \$8.10

Dairy Farms s. \$24

Green Islands b. \$8.85

H. K. Electrics b. \$484

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$160

Ropes s. \$29

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$7

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.30

Trams, Peak, new n. \$1

Laundries n. \$21

U. Waterboats b. & sa. \$164

Watsons b. & sa. \$61

Wm. Powells n. \$6

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO SOON THURSDAY
MARCH 22, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/4

Demand 2/4 1/16

30 d/s. 2/4 1/6

60 d/s. 2/4 1/6

4 m/s. 2/4 5/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 99%

T/T Japan 108 1/2

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco & New York 55 1/2

T/T Java 137

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 3 2/4

Demand, Paris 3.24

Demand, Germany 55 1/4

Demand, New York 55 1/4

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta 111

Demand, Manila 90 1/4

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NOTICES.

BARRIBAL PICTURES FREE.

For a limited time only. Anyone returning 10 Empty Westminster "Specials" Cigarette tins to the Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl Pictures, reproduced in Oils, stretched on canvas, and mounted on wooden frames.

The number of these Pictures is limited and the scheme will expire when the supply is exhausted, so you should take advantage of this offer at once.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.
LONDON.

NOTICES.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY the 30th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1917.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD. AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917.

PETER DAWSON'S

WHISKY is for men of refined taste, because it is noted for its splendid quality, bouquet and flavour. SPECIFY P. D. WHISKY in your next order. This whisky will repay all the confidence you can place in it.

Obtainable Everywhere.

Sole Agents:-

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 2 Victoria View, Kowloon. A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Comprising:-

Tapestry covered and leather covered couches and armchairs, teak flower stands, blackwood tables, chairs, and stools, brass standard lamps, electric ceiling and table fans, electric lamps and fittings, oil paintings, pictures, ornaments, lace curtains, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirrors, teak dining table and chairs, dinner waggon, glass cabinet, tea tables, ice chest, glass and cutlery ware, dinner crockery, etc., etc.

Double and single brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, dressing tables, chest-of-drawers, marble top washstands, toilet crockery, enamelled bath, etc., etc.

Also. One Cottage Piano by Arthur Allison & Co.

One American Refrigerator. On view from Saturday, the 24th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:- Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS, 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

FOR SALE.

24 "I.Z." Slazenger Tennis Rackets. 35 dozen "M & T" Superior Golf Balls. 10 dozen Slazenger Tennis Balls. 10 pieces back stop tennis netting.

Apply: GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH (ORDINARY MEETING) of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at NOON, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, on

and after the 22nd inst. and until further notice, the road from Deep Water Bay to Repulse Bay will be closed to Horse and

Vehicular traffic in order to admit of certain improvements being effected thereto.

W. CHATHAM,

Director of Public Works,

Public Works Office, Hongkong, 20th March, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



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